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book will lead even the reluctant to concede his right to pride in the achievements of his people.

G. C. SELLERY.

University of Wisconsin.

MISCELLANEOUS

BOLTON, HERBERT EUGENE. *Texas in the Middle Eighteenth Century*. Pp. x, 501. Price, \$3.25, paper; \$3.50, cloth. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1915.

Dr. Bolton has brought together the results of many years of investigation in the archives of Texas, Mexico and Spain, and has thrown great light upon this important but hitherto practically unknown period of Texas history. For instance, he has shown that since Texas was first a buffer province against the encroachments of France and then an important district for the working out of the changes made necessary by the transfer of Louisiana to Spain, the years 1731-1788 were not uneventful, as has been supposed, but were filled with numerous expansive and defensive projects. These facts are established by a series of studies in Spanish colonial and administrative history hitherto published as separate articles in the *Texas State Historical Association Quarterly* and in the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, under the following titles: The San Xavier Missions, 1745-1758, The Reorganization of the Lower Gulf Coast, 1746-1768, Spanish Activities on the Lower Trinity River, 1746-1771, and The Removal From and the Reoccupation of Eastern Texas, 1773-1779. To these studies there has been prefixed a valuable and interesting introduction tracing the expansive movements in four directions—in central Texas, along the coast about Matagorda Bay, on the Trinity River, and at Nacogdoches on the extreme north-eastern frontier.

M. A. H.

CLARK, FLOYD BARZILIA. *The Constitutional Doctrines of Justice Harlan*. Pp. vii, 208. Price, \$1.00. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1915.

We are coming to recognize that judge-made law is in reality judge-made law and that the judicial product is dependent upon the temperament and the social philosophy, as well as the logical faculties, of the wielders of judicial power. The opinions of individual judges present, therefore, important subjects for isolated treatment. It is to be hoped that Dr. Clark's study is the forerunner of similar discussions of the doctrines of other jurists. Professor Clark has done an important service in calling attention to the need for this method of approaching the study of constitutional law. His treatment of his subject, however, does not furnish a desirable model for future work in similar fields. Under appropriate heads he collects the cases in which Mr. Justice Harlan wrote opinions, presenting by abstracts and quotations the views of the jurist and comparing them with the opposing views when there was a divided court. The material from the reports is well gleaned and clearly exhibited. But there is little more. We do not see the striking personality behind these opinions any more clearly than we can see